

CHESTERFIELD

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

HERBERT PECK, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHESTERFIELD:
THE DERBYSHIRE COURIER COMPANY, LIMITED, BURLINGTON STREET.
1909.

Chesterfield Rural District Council, 1908.

CHAIRMAN :

MR. J. R. JOHNSON, J.P., C.C.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

REV. J. B. NODDER.

Ashover	...	...	...	REV. J. B. NODDER, M.A.
Barlow	...	..	...	MR. H. W. BLAND.
Beighton	...	...	..	MR. H. SYKES.
Brackenfield	...	...	...	MR. W. G. TURBUTT, J.P.
Brimington	...	...	...	MR. H. PHIPPS.
Calow	...	...	...	MR. J. PARKER.
Coal Aston	...	...	...	MR. F. G. HARRISON.
Dronfield Woodhouse	...	...	...	THE LATE MR. G. DOBBS, Succeeded by MR. W. BREWITT.
Eckington—Eckington Ward	...	...	...	MR. J. W. TURNER.
„ Mosbro' Ward	...	...	...	MR. J. LEE.
„ Renishaw Ward	...	...	...	MR. H. W. WATSON.
„ Ridgeway Ward	...	...	...	MR. J. ELLIOTT.
Hasland	...	...	...	MRS. MARKHAM.
„	...	..	...	MR. A. SAXTON.
Heath	...	...	...	MR. R. OWEN.
Holmesfield	...	...	...	MR. C. NICHOLS.
Killamarsh	...	...	...	MR. J. WOODWARD.
Morton	...	...	...	MR. E. TAYLOR.
North Wingfield	...	...	...	MR. W. T. SALWAY.
Pilsley	...	...	...	MR. G. CHAMBERS.
Shirland & Higham—	...	...	...
„ Shirland Ward	...	...	...	MR. J. T. HARRISON, J.P., C.A.
„ Higham Ward	...	...	...	MR. J. SIMPKIN.
Staveley	...	..	...	REV. C. H. MOLINEUX, C.C.
„	...	...	..	MR. C. W. KENDALL.
„	...	...	...	MR. H. COOPER.
Stretton	...	...	...	MR. A. MILNER.
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	...	...	...	MR. H. C. H. TONG.
Tapton	...	...	...	MR. S. E. SMITH.
Temple Normanton	...	...	...	MR. J. T. GOODLAD.
Tupton	...	...	...	REV. J. L. BLAKE.
Unstone	...	...	...	MR. J. R. JOHNSON, J.P., C.C.
Wessington	..	...	...	MR. W. RILEY.
Wingerworth	...	..	...	MR. W. BYARD.
Woodthorpe	...	...	...	THE LATE MR. I. PRIESTLEY, Succeeded by MR. J. HOPKIN.

Medical Officer of Health:

HERBERT PECK, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

PENMORE HOUSE, HASLAND, CHESTERFIELD.

TELEPHONE 112.

Inspector of Nuisances and Surveyor for No. 1 District:

Comprising the Parishes of Ashover, Brackenfield, Calow, Hasland, Heath, Morton, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham, Stretton, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, Temple, Normanton, Tupton, Wessington, Wingerworth, and Woodthorpe.

MR. E. S. ROBINSON,

WOODTHORPE HOUSE, NEAR TUPTON.

Inspector of Nuisances and Canal Boats for No. 2 District:

Comprising the Parishes of Barlow, Brimington, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, Holmesfield, Staveley, Tapton, and Unstone.

MR. JAMES HUTCHINSON, C.S.I.,

THE OLD RECTORY, STAVELEY.

Inspector of Nuisances and Canal Boats for No. 3 District:

Comprising the Parishes of Beighton, Eckington, and Killamarsh.

MR. HARRY ATTENBOROUGH, C.S.I., C.F.S.,

PARISH OFFICES, ECKINGTON, NEAR SHEFFIELD.

Resident Engineer and Surveyor for Districts Nos. 2 and 3:

MR. EDGAR LINES,

UNION OFFICES, CHESTERFIELD.

Consulting Water Engineer:

MR. JOHN FRITH,

TELEPHONE 188, BASLOW.

BASLOW.

Resident Water Engineer:

MR. GILBERT FRITH,

UNION OFFICES, CHESTERFIELD.

TELEPHONE 101.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
Chesterfield Rural District Council.

PENMORE HOUSE,

HASLAND,

23RD MARCH, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Eleventh Annual Report upon the Health of the District; also to request your careful consideration of the portions of it dealing with Infant Mortality, Tuberculosis, Dairies and Cowsheds, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks the assistance received during the year from various Members of the Council and the Inspectors.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HERBERT PECK,

*M.D., C.M. Edinburgh; D.P.H. Cambridge;
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edinburgh.*

TABLE 1.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years in the Rural District of Chesterfield.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births regis'd.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	65,466	2392	36.5	356	149	1006	15.4	—	—	31	1034	15.8
1899	66,563	2561	38.4	358	140	1055	15.8	—	—	38	1075	16.2
1900	67,660	2424	35.8	399	165	1150	17.0	—	—	53	1199	17.7
1901	68,992	2523	36.5	394	156	1090	15.8	—	—	42	1132	16.4
1902	71,039	2617	36.8	352	134	1011	14.1	2	2	38	1048	14.7
1903	73,486	2678	36.4	359	134	1029	14.0	1	1	54	1083	14.7
1904	75,095	2539	33.8	360	142	1047	13.9	3	3	56	1100	14.6
1905	75,415	2511	33.3	347	138	1081	14.3	14	8	60	1133	15.0
1906	76,332	2404	31.5	307	128	959	12.6	12	8	88	1039	13.6
1907	77,540	2462	31.7	329	134	1070	13.8	14	7	76	1139	14.7
Averages for years 1898-1907.	71,759	2511	35.1	556	142	1050	14.6	4.6	3.0	54	1098	15.0
1908	79,737	2820	35.4	399	141.5	1097	13.8	13	8	90	1179	14.8

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The Deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness and infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" taken into account for the purpose of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given on the next page.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), at Census of 1901, 69,548. Total population at all ages at Census of 1901, 68,560. Number of inhabited houses, at Census of 1901, 13,545. Average number of persons per house, at Census of 1901, 5.061.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Mastin Moor Isolation Hospital, Staveley.	Dronfield Isolation Hospital.	St. George's Hospital, London.
Morton Isolation Hospital.	Langwith Isolation Hospital.	Children's Hospital, Sheffield.
Penmore Isolation Hospital, Hasland,	Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, Chesterfield.	Royal Hospital, Sheffield.
Spital Smallpox Hospital, Hasland.	Union Workhouse, Chesterfield.	Royal Infirmary Sheffield.
		Women's Hospital, Sheffield.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

Names of Localities.	1. Whole District.				2. Ashover.				3. Barlow.				4. Beighton.				5. Brackenfield				6. Brimington.				7. Calow.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898	65466	2392	1034	356	2404	75	42	8	864	25	12	1	3229	118	56	22	330	10	4	0	4422	173	73	24	935	25	14	6
1899	66563	2561	1075	358	2412	73	31	11	858	27	11	3	3261	126	73	25	327	10	8	0	4476	161	62	19	980	29	14	5
1900	67660	2424	1199	399	2420	72	47	14	852	19	17	3	3333	103	57	20	324	6	5	1	4531	161	72	19	1025	24	17	5
1901	68992	2523	1132	394	2428	81	42	9	848	14	5	0	3407	135	55	15	341	6	2	0	4616	175	65	22	1075	41	16	8
1902	71039	2617	1048	352	2557	53	37	12	818	20	9	1	3381	106	53	20	345	10	2	0	4827	175	68	16	1145	41	16	7
1903	73486	2678	1083	359	2498	64	23	3	880	33	14	2	3573	128	57	20	345	11	8	0	4897	163	62	23	1298	43	21	8
1904	75095	2539	1100	560	2480	58	27	5	834	17	14	3	3588	130	48	15	346	13	5	1	4994	166	66	18	1351	45	16	3
1905	75415	2511	1133	347	2447	66	28	3	830	26	13	3	3467	118	50	18	342	11	4	1	5162	155	70	21	1303	43	17	8
1906	76332	2404	1039	307	2511	63	30	4	830	25	14	7	3819	122	57	15	336	11	5	1	5286	148	60	14	1304	41	18	5
1907	77540	2462	1139	329	2447	54	42	9	943	27	12	3	4045	155	63	20	332	10	7	2	5315	164	83	17	1304	42	13	5
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907	71759	2511	1098	356	2460	66	35	8	856	24	12	3	3512	124	57	19	337	10	5	1	4853	164	68	19	1172	38	16	6
1908	79737	2820	1179	399	2562	51	32	4	934	30	12	3	4363	159	65	24	331	8	8	1	5405	167	58	19	1304	40	20	6

NOTE. — (a) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note to Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

Table II.—(continued).

Name of Localities.	8. Coal Aston.				9. Dronfield Woodhouse.				10. Eckington.				11. Hasland.				12. Heath.				13. Holmesfield.				14. Killamarsh.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.
1898	632	22	11	3	771	25	29	5	12745	441	202	72	6520	207	77	34	657	11	6	1	456	9	4	1	3524	149	57	19
1899	646	20	12	4	777	23	12	3	12800	600	229	67	6340	238	96	38	692	21	9	4	450	15	11	3	3568	133	64	16
1900	660	18	4	1	783	21	8	1	12854	430	244	65	7170	247	126	45	727	16	7	3	444	12	9	2	3612	150	67	25
1901	672	18	15	2	793	19	11	1	12890	459	238	90	7566	337	118	49	751	27	13	5	437	8	8	0	3730	122	66	25
1902	642	24	18	6	814	24	9	1	12380	429	181	53	8109	295	104	41	1174	56	20	6	570	15	3	0	3740	147	52	16
1903	672	21	12	4	845	23	6	1	12584	467	197	52	8658	351	128	55	1854	68	20	22	540	5	10	1	3873	149	62	12
1904	667	11	12	2	879	9	14	7	12997	434	206	61	9142	300	130	59	1871	64	21	13	545	7	7	2	3922	165	66	20
1905	667	17	9	2	794	29	16	4	12839	425	212	51	9309	330	124	47	1870	90	36	10	545	16	14	3	4010	153	68	22
1906	640	15	9	0	820	23	14	2	12681	427	181	51	9278	286	113	37	2067	77	32	13	575	19	8	1	4024	142	71	21
1907	682	17	11	3	828	26	11	3	13046	399	214	62	9534	294	126	48	2067	79	25	8	532	18	10	1	4273	152	71	17
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907	658	18	11	3	810	22	13	3	12782	451	211	62	8213	289	114	45	1373	51	20	9	509	13	8	1	3828	146	64	19
1908	681	18	10	3	832	25	6	1	13046	495	231	87	9702	361	146	57	2050	103	35	17	496	12	6	1	4316	168	84	24

Table II.—(continued).

Names of Localities.	15. Morton.				16. North Wingfield.				17. Pilsley.				18. Shirland and Higham.				19. Staveley.				20. Stretton.				21. Sutton cum Duckmanton.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.
YEAR.																												
1898	816	33	11	2	2812	113	38	12	2465	86	35	16	3866	133	49	17	10850	461	200	65	653	35	6	2	926	28	11	4
1899	826	29	10	5	2870	124	63	22	2484	86	25	12	3890	140	45	19	11055	406	175	57	660	24	15	5	997	37	18	6
1900	836	35	8	2	2928	135	58	28	2503	78	35	14	3904	156	77	24	11260	482	206	82	667	25	10	4	1005	38	19	8
1901	843	23	13	4	2978	142	46	18	2553	85	33	14	3940	158	74	25	11385	391	175	51	671	21	6	2	1208	32	24	13
1902	843	13	7	1	3146	136	49	20	2554	112	42	16	3970	165	57	18	11436	438	166	57	685	33	11	1	1609	67	27	10
1903	900	23	9	1	3482	152	49	20	2750	84	40	11	3976	148	46	16	11491	419	177	61	676	20	7	3	1422	62	20	8
1904	935	35	12	3	3552	127	62	24	2913	112	38	14	3992	145	57	20	11677	422	166	49	655	20	4	0	1547	62	33	14
1905	992	19	6	1	3511	131	66	30	2935	85	33	14	4112	129	51	16	11719	370	166	50	676	18	7	2	1537	60	28	13
1906	1060	34	14	7	3834	128	48	21	2913	82	33	12	4138	129	49	19	11617	353	156	39	686	18	4	2	1572	65	33	12
1907	1061	26	10	1	2524	160	54	16	2962	83	37	10	4074	123	52	16	11787	364	182	54	646	19	8	1	1604	60	28	13
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907	911	29	10	3	3226	135	53	22	2703	89	35	13	3986	143	56	19	11428	411	180	56	668	23	8	2	1349	51	24	10
1908	1113	33	14	5	3996	150	47	15	2973	95	37	10	4065	154	67	30	12396	426	178	57	650	13	13	2	1746	65	14	5

Table II.—(continued.)

Name of Locality.	22. Tapron.				23. Temple Normanton.				24. Tupton.				25. Unstone.				26. Wessington.				27. Wingerw'ith.				28. Woodthorpe			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 yr.
1898	413	13	6	2	369	13	2	1	1725	75	27 14	1777	73	41 14	8	1	624	19	8	386	14	9	3	295	3	4	0	
1899	440	11	2	0	391	8	5	0	1750	77	35 15	1789	70	29 16	14	2	626	23	14	387	14	5	1	291	6	2	0	
1900	667	14	4	0	414	12	5	3	1775	64	34 14	1800	68	42 12	9	3	628	29	9	388	7	5	1	287	2	7	0	
1901	434	12	6	3	491	31	13	7	1811	88	38 14	1820	66	27 10	14	7	625	24	14	335	6	4	0	284	2	5	0	
1902	434	16	1	0	709	38	12	8	1886	75	38 15	1947	52	40 18	15	7	630	37	15	389	14	8	2	290	4	3	0	
1903	434	8	7	0	708	34	20	12	1923	81	23 10	1908	79	39 13	8	1	646	28	8	374	9	5	0	279	5	3	0	
1904	434	9	8	1	658	28	19	8	2018	82	31 13	1826	36	24 4	7	1	620	22	7	374	17	5	0	278	3	2	1	
1905	434	10	10	2	698	25	9	2	2050	71	25 7	1857	68	29 7	12	9	635	30	12	374	9	4	0	300	7	6	1	
1906	488	10	4	0	708	36	17	7	2024	55	34 11	1852	55	22 5	3	0	625	24	3	340	10	4	0	294	6	1	1	
1907	488	7	5	0	703	25	11	2	2077	52	21 4	1964	69	28 10	7	4	615	28	7	369	6	4	0	300	3	4	0	
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907	467	11	5	1	585	25	11	5	1904	72	31 12	1854	64	32 11	10	3	627	27	10	378	11	5	1	290	4	4	3	
1908	458	7	4	0	699	28	7	4	2124	78	33 11	2165	85	36 11	8	2	625	29	8	374	15	4	0	301	5	5	0	

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1908, in the
Chesterfield Rural District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole District.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up-wards.
Small-Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	100	27	42	13	7	3	3
Erysipelas ..	81	7	9	11	44	6	6
Scarlet Fever ..	347	106	222	14	2	..	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	35	..	10	16	9	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	6	..	..	4	2	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	569	15	140	283	58	64	9

ISOLATION HOSPITALS, Names and Situations : See text of Report. Total available beds, 179.
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.													
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Ashover.	Barlow.	Brighton.	Brackenhfield	Brinnington.	Calow.	Coal Aston.
Small-pox .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	8	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough ..	11	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	14	3	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	7	...	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Other cont. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ..	30	4	1	1	...	16	8	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
Cholera .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	67	59	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	9	...	3	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ..	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	45	...	1	2	10	30	2	2	2	5	...	5	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	44	24	11	5	2	2	...	3	1	3	1	5	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	57	...	...	...	2	31	24	3	...	...	...	3	1	1
Bronchitis	114	42	15	4	1	19	33	2	1	7	...	2	3	...
Pneumonia	107	42	37	2	...	17	9	...	...	16	...	6	...	...
Pleurisy	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ..	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ..	10	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ..	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	2	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ..	81	...	...	1	6	44	30	3	1	5	...	6	2	...
Accidents	36	2	4	...	4	23	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Suicides	7	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Acute Rheumatism ..	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Old Age	102	...	...	...	...	...	102	2	4	2	1	5	3	3
Uncertified	53	24	3	2	3	10	11	1	...	3	...	1	1	...
All other causes ..	302	145	16	13	9	67	52	12	1	11	...	18	6	2
All causes	1179	399	117	44	45	295	279	32	12	65	8	58	20	10

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV. all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. are the same as those in Tables II and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents," are in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column equals the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-column c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. equal the gross total of columns 9-15 and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined diseases are included under the latter.

Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhœal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. are placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhœa as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhœa. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.

- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" are included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tubercular Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

TABLE V.—Chesterfield Rural District.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1 2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 2 Months.	2 3 Months.	3 4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7 8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9 10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified..	..	65	27	12	8	112	50	38	30	24	26	24	22	14	9	15	10	374
	Uncertified	..	19	..	..	..	19	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	25
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	7
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	1	1	5	6	4	4	3	3	6	..	1	1	1	..	35
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	1	6	2	1	1	..	2	..	21
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
	
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	..	45	4	2	2	53	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
	Congenital Defects	..	10	2	2	..	14	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	20
	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	19	14	5	3	41	19	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	80
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	5
	Tuberculous Peritonitis,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	3	..	2	..	2	1	17
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Causes.	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Convulsions	..	8	4	1	1	14	2	6	1	1	2	..	2	1	2	2	1	34
	Bronchitis	..	..	2	1	1	4	5	4	6	6	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	43
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	8	6	4	6	2	2	4	..	2	3	42
	Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other causes	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	16
			84	27	12	8	131	51	39	30	25	26	26	22	14	9	15	11	399

District of Chesterfield.

Population, (estimated to middle of 1908) 79,737.

Births in the Year	legitimate	..	2,715
	illegitimate	..	105
Deaths in the Year	legitimate Infants..	..	380
	illegitimate infants	..	19
Deaths from all causes at all ages		..	1,179

REPORT.

Physical Features and General Characters of the District.—The Chesterfield Rural District covers 69,838 acres, or about 109 square miles, in the north-east of the County of Derby. It surrounds the urban sanitary districts of Clay Cross and Dronfield, and the Borough of Chesterfield and neighbouring urban districts of Brampton and Walton, Newbold and Dunston and Whittington except upon the west. The northern portion is in the watershed of the river Rother, and that to the south of Clay Cross in those of the Amber and Alfreton brooks.

The country is of a very hilly nature, the altitude ranging from 117 feet 6 inches near the Rother at Beighton to 1290 feet above sea level at Flash Edge, Holmesfield.

Most lies upon carboniferous rocks consisting of the coal measures and millstone grit, both of which sub-formations are made up of alternations of sandstone and shale. Millstone grit occurs in Ashover, Brackenfield, Wessington and Holmesfield, and a small area of carboniferous limestone lies below the millstone grit at Ashover, where toadstone also occurs. The soil is generally shallow and the sub-soil of a clayey nature, making it difficult to satisfactorily dispose of sewage except by means of artificial filters,

The principal industries are coal-mining and the manufacture of iron, agriculture and quarrying. Good wages are earned at ordinary times, and there is little of that abject poverty seen in some of the large towns.

The Population.—The population increased from 58,382 in 1891, to 68,560 in 1901. The method of the Registrar General, based on the assumption that the population continues to increase in any intercensal period at the same rate as in the previous decade, does not allow for the fluctuations which frequently take place in mining or manufacturing districts, where

the opening or closing of a mine or works may cause extensive migration. I therefore prefer to estimate the population on the basis of the number of inhabited houses, kindly furnished me for the purpose by the Assistant Overseers. This was 15,672 on the 30th June, and I estimate the **population** to have been **79,737** on that date.

Increases in the number of inhabited houses over the census figures were shown as follows:—In Ashover 30, Barlow 19, Beighton 206, Brackenfield 2, Brimington 175, Calow 46, Coal Aston 2, Dronfield Woodhouse 10, Eekington 31, Hasland 434, Heath 238, Holmesfield 13, Killamarsh 138, Morton 47, North Wingfield 189, Pilsley 83, Shirland and Higham 26, Staveley 178, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton 83, Temple Normanton 54, Tupton 62, Unstone 76, Woodthorpe 3. Decreases were found as follows:—In Stretton 4, Tapton 10, Wessington and Wingerworth 3.

Birth Rate.—The number of Births registered as occurring in the district was 2805, and 15 belonging to it occurred in the Union Workhouse, bringing the total to 2820—1404 Male and 1416 Female. This is the highest number hitherto recorded for the district, the previous highest being the 2678 of 1903, and is equal upon the estimated population to a **Birth Rate** of **35·4** per 1000. This rate is one of the highest of recent years, but only fractionally higher than the average, 35·1, of the previous ten years.

This and other rates are compared with those of previous years in Table I, and with those of England and Wales and neighbouring districts in Table VI.

The highest rates in individual parishes were 50·2 in Heath, 46·4 in Wessington and 40·1 in Temple Normanton. The first and last of these contain new colliery villages with a population containing a large proportion of young married persons, while the other is a parish of small population upon which a small number of events produces a high rate.

The lowest rates were 14 in Tapton, 16·6 in Woodthorpe, 19·9 in Ashover and 20 in Stretton. All these are parishes with a small population largely dependent on agricultural pursuits. The Birth Rate has fallen faster and farther in rural districts than in the rest of the country owing to the migration of the young to town.

The various rates of the different parishes are to be found in Table VII.

Illegitimacy.—The illegitimate births, including 15 in the Union Workhouse, numbered 105, or 3·7 of the whole. The percentage for England and Wales during the decennium ending 1907 averaged 3·98. The percentage in the parishes were:—In Brackenfield, Holmesfield, Morton, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, Tapton and Wingerworth, nil; Ashover 7·8, Barlow 10, Beighton 1·9, Brimington 1·4, Calow 5, Coal Aston 11·1, Dronfield Woodhouse 4, Eckington 4·4, Hasland 4·7, Heath 1·9, Killamarsh 1·8, North Wingfield 2, Pilsley 5·3, Shirland and Higham 4·5, Staveley 3·3, Stretton 7, Temple Normanton 3·6, Tupton 5·1, Unstone 2·4, Wessington 13·9, and Woodthorpe 20·0.

The total number of births in Woodthorpe was only 5, so that the one illegitimate birth sufficed to give an alarming percentage.

Death Rate.—The mortality in the District was 1097,—579 Males and 518 Females. The deduction of 8 deaths in isolation hospitals of persons not belonging to the District taken there on account of illness and the addition of those of 90 persons in public institutions outside the District taken there on account of illness or infirmity give the mortality corrected for public institutions as 1179,—634 Males and 545 Females,—equal to a **Death Rate** of 14·8 per 1,000 living. This is fractionally higher than the rate of the previous year but below the decimal average 15·3. It is compared with those of former years in Table I, and with those of England and Wales and neighbouring districts in Table VI. The rates from particular causes are given in Table VIII, and compared with those of the previous ten years for the District and England and Wales.

The rate was highest in Brackenfield and Stretton, both agricultural parishes of small population, but that of Killamarsh was also excessive. The lowest rates obtained in Dronfield Woodhouse, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton and Tapton, agricultural parishes of small population. The most satisfactory rates in parishes of larger population were the 10·7 of Brimington and the 11·7 of North Wingfield.

The mortality for individual parishes is given in Table II, and the rates in Table VII.

Deaths from "Other Causes." These are given in Table V in the case of infants. The 302 deaths in Table IV. were ascribed as follows :—To Addison's disease 3, pernicious anæmia 4, appendicitis 6, heat apoplexy 1, breast milk, want of 1, cerebral appoplexy 39, cerebral softening 2, cerebral thrombosis 3, cerebral tumour 4, congenital defects 20, convulsions 48, dementia 1, diabetes mellitus 8, (found) drowned 1, epilepsy 3, gastritis 5, other gastric disorders 2, general paralysis of the insane 1, generative organs, diseases of 4, goitre, exophthalmic 1, gout 1, hæmorrhoids 1, heart failure 6, inanition 41, inattention at birth 1, intussusception 1, intestinal obstruction 3, intestinal hæmorrhage 1, jaundice, hæmorrhagic 1, laryngitis 1, leucocythæmia 2, liver, inflammation of 2, locomotor ataxy 2, marasmus 23, medullary leukæmia of spleen 1, meningitis, simple 4, nephritis acute 8, nephritis chronic 14, other urinary diseases 3, œdema, general 1, œdema of glottis, passive 1, otitis media 2, peritonitis, non-tubercular 3, rheumatism 2, rheumatoid arthritis 1, rickets 7, septic diseases not specified in Table IV, 7, skin diseases 2, ulcer, duodenal 1, ulcer, gastric 1, vertigo 1.

Epidemic Diseases Death Rate. Eight deaths caused by measles, 8 by scarlet fever, 11 by whooping cough, 14 by diphtheria, 7 by enteric fever and 67 by diarrhoea are equal to an **Epidemic Diseases Death Rate** of **1·44** per 1000 living. This is lower than that of the previous year, 1·87 and satisfactorily lower than the decennial average 1·87. This is due to the smaller number of deaths from measles and whooping cough, which were 43 and 24 respectively in 1907,

The rates of different parishes are given in Table VII, but those for the smaller population are of little value for the reason given above.

Infant Mortality. The deaths of children under one year of age were 399 in number and are equal to an **Infant Mortality Rate** of **141·5** per 1,000 births, which is just below the average of the previous ten years.

It is much higher than it should be. It is only a little below the 151 of the Borough of Chesterfield, and higher than that of the City of Sheffield. It is higher by 17 per cent than that of England and Wales, by 11 per cent than that of the 76 Great Towns, and 30 per cent than that of Rural England and Wales. (See Table VI.)

This state of affairs can and should be altered. The

district has great natural sanitary advantages. Pure air, good and plentiful water and unsurpassed facilities for drainage should cause this to be one of the healthiest of districts, but the death-rate of 1908 is almost as high as that of England and Wales, and higher than that of Rural England and Wales. This is due to the mortality among infants, which is more than a third of the whole, and largely preventible.

The ignorance of mothers is the principal factor in its production, and could be successfully combatted to a large extent by the appointment of women inspectors to visit houses where births have occurred, and give instructions as to the rearing and care of infants. This is done in many districts with the result that thousands of lives are saved annually, and an incalculable amount of suffering and permanent impairment of health prevented. There is much truth, so far as the general health is concerned, in the saying that "a child is made or marred in the first twelve months."

It was pointed out in the last report that the infant mortality of the Eckington registration sub-district exceeded that for the remainder of the district for many years, and that for three years when the four parishes comprised in it alone had the benefit of handbills on infant feeding being distributed, it fell below that of the remainder of the district; also that when the distribution was made general throughout the district, the Eckington sub-district resumed its old unenviable pre-eminence. This was again the case last year, the mortality being 154, compared with 131 in the remainder of the district.

It has been suggested that the efforts of voluntary helpers would be sufficient to cope with the evil, but even if they could be obtained in sufficient numbers, which is doubtful, this could not be the case unless the workers were superintended and their work directed by trained women responsible to the Council. Willingness to help goes a long way but cannot take the place of knowledge; nor again are spasmodic efforts of service.

At least two women inspectors should be appointed to work in the most thickly populated parts of the district. The cost would be comparatively trifling, and the gain immense. The Durham County Council bears the cost of providing health visitors in several districts in that county, and perhaps the Derbyshire County Council might do the same if approached on the subject.

The Occupations of the Parents and the number following each were:— blacks mith 2, boilermaker 1, bootmaker's finisher 1, brickmaker 3, bricklayer 1, butcher 2, carter 2, cycle agent 1, coke-burner 1, coke-filler 1, coal-miners 249, colliery bank-manager 1, colliery banksman 1, colliery carpenter 1, colliery onsetter 1, colliery fireman 2, colliery engine tender 2, colliery groom 1, colliery labourer 6, colliery lamp-cleaner 2, colliery shunter 5, cotton factory hand (female) 1, domestic servant (female) 13, edge tool maker 1, engineer's fitter 3, engineer's planer 1, engine tender 3, estate agent 1, excavator 1, farmer 3, farm labourer 2, fireman 4, gasfitter 1, general dealer 1, greengrocer 1, gardener 2, hairdresser 1, insurance agent 3, iron turner 2, ironworks clerk 1, ironworks labourer 9, isolation hospital porter 2, joiner 5, labourer 14, leather currier 1, licensed victualler 3, painter 2, photographer's printer 1, piano dealer's assistant 1, platelayer 4, platelayer (foreman) 1, railway drayman 1, railway yard foreman 1, railway engine driver 4, railway guard 2, railway signalman 2, schoolmaster 1, shoemaker 1, stonemason 1, tube works roller 1, tube works roller (foreman) 1, wagon builder 1, woman of no occupation 9.

The infant mortality was 136 per 1,000 births in the case of legitimate, and 181 in the case of illegitimate children.

Infectious Diseases. The number of cases of the notifiable infectious diseases that came to my knowledge was 569, as compared with an average of 612 for the previous ten years. The deaths from the non notifiable of the seven principal epidemic diseases were 86, as compared with the decennial average 102, pointing to diminished prevalence or a milder type of these diseases.

No case of small-pox occurred, for the third year in succession.

Tables IX. X. XI. deal with infectious diseases.

Scarlet Fever. Houses infected, 269 ; cases 347 ; Deaths, 8. The number of cases was well below the decennial average 426 ; also the number of deaths. The case mortality was low, being 2·3 per cent as compared with an average of 2·8 per cent in the previous 10 years.

TABLE VI.—Synoptic Table of the Foregoing Rates, the Rates of Neighbouring Districts, an
England and Wales.

1908.	Estimated. Population.	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 LIVING.						Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	Phthisis Deaths.	Other Tubercular Diseases. Deaths.	Respiratory Diseases Deaths.	
England and Wales	...	26.5	14.7	1.29	.....	.....	.....	121
76 Great Towns	...	27.0	15.8	1.59	.....	.....	.....	128
142 Smaller Towns	...	26.0	14.7	1.26	.....	.....	.....	124
England and Wales, less 218 Towns	...	26.2	13.8	0.99	.....	.....	.....	110
Bolsover Urban District	...	45.0	13.7	1.50	0.0	0.7	2.5	113
Brampton and Walton Urban District	...	25.1	8.9	Nil.	0.6	Nil.	0.6	92
Borough of Chesterfield	...	29.6	17.3	2.31	1.14	0.98	3.11	151
Clay Cross Urban District	...	34.0	13.9	1.3	0.1	0.57	2.41	128
Dronfield Urban District	...	36.1	17.0	0.75	1.25	0.5	2.26	145
Newbold and Dunston Urban District	...	42.2	12.3	0.4	0.60	1.06	3.16	93
Whittington Urban District	...	38.9	13.6	0.68	0.88	0.78	3.6	111
City of Sheffield	...	30.8	15.9	1.9	1.2	0.5	3.3	141
Chesterfield Rural District	...	35.4	14.8	1.44	0.56	0.55	2.86	142
Chesterfield Rural District—Average of ten years, 1898 to 1907	...	35.1	15.3	1.87	0.68	0.61	2.28	142

TABLE VII.—Vital and other Statistics of the Chesterfield Rural District for 1908.

PARISHES.	Acre- age.	Inhabited Houses.	Estimated Population.	RATES PER 1000 LIVING.						Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
				Births.	Deaths.	Zymotic Deaths.	Phthisis Deaths.	Other Tub- ercular Deaths.	Respiratory Diseases Deaths.	
Ashover	9564	567	2562	19.9	12.5	0.39	0.78	1.17	0.78	78
Barlow	3932	206	934	32.1	12.8	2.14	2.14	1.07	1.07	100
Beighton	3137	906	4363	36.4	14.9	0.92	1.17	0.69	5.27	151
Brackenfield	1551	70	331	24.2	24.2	12.1	—	3.02	—	125
Brimington	1343	1131	5405	30.9	10.7	0.37	0.93	0.93	1.48	114
Calow	1332	246	1304	30.7	15.3	—	0.77	—	2.30	150
Coal Aston	1535	151	681	26.4	14.7	2.94	—	—	—	167
Dronfield Woodhouse	1544	193	832	30.0	7.2	—	—	—	1.20	40
Eckington	7125	2680	13046	37.9	17.7	1.61	0.69	0.54	2.76	176
Hasland	1879	1851	9702	37.2	14.9	1.75	0.52	0.72	2.78	158
Heath	1676	377	2050	50.2	17.1	6.82	1.46	0.98	3.90	165
Holmesfield	4699	110	496	24.2	12.1	—	—	—	4.03	83
Killamarsh	1662	885	4316	38.9	19.5	1.16	0.23	0.69	3.94	143
Morton	1125	194	1113	29.6	12.6	2.70	—	0.90	0.90	152
North Wingfield	1551	738	3996	37.5	11.7	1.00	0.50	—	2.25	100
Pilsley	1493	547	2973	33.0	12.4	0.67	—	0.34	3.02	105
Shirland and Iligham	2956	778	4065	37.9	16.5	0.74	0.49	1.23	3.69	195
Staveley	6872	2261	12396	34.4	14.4	1.37	0.40	0.16	3.30	134
Stretton	1574	126	650	20.0	20.0	1.54	—	—	7.69	154
Sutton-cum-Duekmanton	4369	306	1746	37.2	8.0	1.15	—	—	—	77
Tapton	699	81	488	14.0	8.2	—	1.05	—	—	—
Temple Normanton	520	141	699	40.1	10.0	1.43	—	—	1.43	143
Tupton	735	401	2124	36.7	15.5	1.88	—	0.94	4.23	141
Unstone	2003	464	2165	39.3	16.6	1.85	0.92	0.46	3.23	129
Wessington	973	134	625	46.4	12.8	3.2	—	—	3.20	69
Wingerworth	2958	76	374	40.1	10.7	—	2.67	—	2.67	—
Woodthorpe	1031	52	301	16.6	16.6	—	—	—	—	—
Whole District	*69838	15672	79737	35.4	14.8	1.44	0.56	0.55	2.86	141.5

* Inclusive of 290 acres covered by water.

TABLE VIII.

Vital Statistics of the Rural District of Chesterfield for 1908, compared with those for the ten years ending 1907, and with those for England and Wales for the same period.

Rates per 1,000 Living.	Chesterfield Rural District 1908.	Chesterfield Rural District 1898—1907.	England and Wales 1898—1907.
Estimated Population ...	79,737	71,759	33,205,453
Birth Rate	35.4	35.1	28.1
Death Rate, corrected for Public Institutions...	14.8	15.3	16.4
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate	1.44	1.87	1.83
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births) ...	142	142	142
Small-pox	Nil	Nil	.014
Measles ... ..	.10	.38	.34
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.10	.17	.12
Whooping Cough ...	.14	.31	.30
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ...	.17	.15	.22
Croup	Nil	.04	.20
Enteric Fever ... ..	.09	.11	.13
Epidemic Influenza ...	.38	.17	.26
Diarrhœa ... ..	.84	.75	.72
Puerperal Fever... ..	.03	.03	.05
Erysipelas ... ..	.03	.03	.03
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	.56	.68	1.23
Other Tubercular Disease	.55	.61	.53
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	.71	.60	.86
Bronchitis	1.43	†1.08	1.32
Pneumonia	1.34	†1.02	1.26
Pleurisy ... ..	.03	0.3	.04
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of the Liver ... ..	.13	.11	.20
Venereal Diseases ...	Nil	.03	.06
Premature Birth... ..	.56	.51	.57
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	.11	.13	.07
Heart Diseases	1.01	1.06	1.47
Accidents... ..	.45	.56	.49
Suicides ... ..	.09	.07	.10
Acute Rheumatism ...	.03	.04	.08
Old Age	1.28	1.0	1.28
Uncertified (per cent of total Deaths ...	4.5	3.5	*1.64

* Average of 7 years.

† Average of 8 years.

TABLE IX—Showing the number of Houses in the Chesterfield Rural District infected during 1907 with the Notifiable Diseases, and also the numbers of Cases and Deaths.

PARISHES.	Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria and Membranous Group.			Enteric Fever.			Erysipelas.			Puerperal Fever.			Totals.		
	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D
Ashover ..	5	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	15	1
Barlow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Beighton ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	7	7	0
Brackenfield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Brimington ..	48	59	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	58	69	1
Calow ..	1	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	0
Coal Aston ..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1
Dronfield Woodhouse ..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
Eckington ..	59	78	1	12	15	5	1	1	..	19	19	1	1	1	..	92	114	7
Hasland ..	24	31	..	8	10	..	7	9	1	15	15	2	2	..	..	56	67	1
Heath.. ^{new} ..	5	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	11	12	1
Holmesfield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Killamarsh ..	19	24	..	5	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	26	32	1
Morton ..	15	17	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	19	21	2
North Wingfield ..	6	7	..	4	4	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	14	15	1
Pilsley ..	14	21	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	20	27	0
Shirland and Higham ..	4	4	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	14	14	0
Staveley ..	50	66	3	31	38	7	3	3	..	9	9	1	1	..	..	94	117	10
Stretton ..	12	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	14	1
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton ..	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	7	7	2
Tapton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Temple Normanton ..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	6	1
Tupton ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	0
Unstone ..	..	..	..	2	4	..	3	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	9	1
Wessington ..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	4	2
Wingerworth ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Woodthorpe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Total ..	269	347	8	84	100	14	33	35	7	81	81	2	6	6	2	473	569	33

TABLE X.—Table showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease which came to the knowledge of the Chesterfield Rural District Council during the years 1898 to 1908, and also the numbers of Infected Houses and Deaths.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.																				Non-Notifiable Diseases.					
Year.	Small-pox.			Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria and Membranous Group.			Fever, Enteric and Continued.			Erysipelas.			Puerperal Fever.			Totals.			Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea & Dysentery.	Totals.
	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D				
1898	...	...	7	259	412	7	15	15	6	45	57	12	65	70	3	10	10	4	394	564	32	16	26	54	96
1899	...	...	17	440	670	17	21	27	9	40	52	8	73	75	5	6	6	3	580	830	42	71	22	38	131
1900	...	...	13	359	545	13	24	30	8	58	76	14	69	74	4	7	7	2	517	732	41	27	3	56	86
1901	...	...	8	199	286	8	26	34	12	35	37	6	87	90	3	7	7	4	354	454	33	25	44	55	124
1902	1	1	6	142	194	6	29	31	10	32	53	7	75	77	1	9	9	4	288	365	28	20	14	37	71
1903	11	14	5	145	198	5	46	64	14	43	53	6	63	63	2	4	4	0	312	396	27	16	41	49	106
1904	4	8	24	383	578	24	57	71	10	36	45	9	67	67	2	7	7	2	554	776	47	23	14	72	109
1905	22	42	28	448	590	28	74	110	15	18	19	3	71	73	...	6	6	2	639	840	48	25	14	53	92
1906	...	...	6	310	388	6	58	63	17	73	87	11	72	73	1	7	7	2	520	618	37	4	25	76	105
1907	...	...	8	257	398	8	57	66	6	16	18	6	59	61	2	3	3	2	392	546	24	43	24	35	102
Averages.	4	7	12	294	423	12	41	51	11	40	50	8	70	72	2	6.6	6.6	2.5	455	612	36	27	23	52	102
1908	...	...	8	269	347	8	84	100	14	33	35	7	81	81	2	6	6	2	473	569	33	8	11	67	86

TABLE XI.—Showing the Number of Patients in the Chesterfield Rural District removed to Isolation Hospitals during 1908.

PARISHES.	Scarlet Fever.					Enteric Fever.					Total.
	HOSPITAL.					HOSPITAL.					
	Dronfield.	Mastin Moor.	Morton.	Langwith.	Penmore.	Dronfield.	Mastin Moor.	Morton.	Langwith.	Penmore.	
Ashover	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	*2
Brimington	11	15	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	28
Eckington	46	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	61
Hasland	...	...	3	...	17	...	...	1	...	3	24
Heath ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Killamarsh	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Morton	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
North Wingfield	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	9
Pilsley...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	14
Shirland and Higham	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Staveley	...	39	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	41
Stretton	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Temple Normanton	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Tupton	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unstone	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	62	69	51	0	26	1	1	5	1	8	224

*One Ashover enteric fever patient was removed to the Chesterfield General Hospital.

The case mortality among the 208 patients removed to isolation hospitals was 1·44, and that among the 139 patients kept at home was 2·15 per cent. The difference would probably have been greater but for the policy followed of removing the worst cases whenever possible.

The largest number of cases occurred in Eckington, and the second and third largest in Staveley and Killamarsh. Curiously enough, Beighton, the other parish in the registration sub-district escaped completely. The disease could never be said to be prevalent, but cases occurred throughout the year.

On February 7th, in consequence of frequent cases having occurred in connection with it, the Medical Officer of Health visited the Camm School, Eckington, and examined the children there and some absentees at home—252 in all. He found 4 unreported and 2 doubtful cases, and secured the isolation of the patients at home or in hospital. The outbreak then ceased so far as this school was concerned.

On July 15th he examined the 85 children present at Handley school, Stretton, and found one suspicious case. The outbreak ended on the exclusion of the child.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. Houses infected 84 ; cases 100 ; deaths 14. These are one and the same disease.

The cases numbered nearly double the decennial average 51, and the deaths 3 more than the average mortality. The case mortality was 14 per cent as compared with the decennial average 21·5.

The number of cases during the ten years ending 1903 was 298 as compared with 410 in the last five years. These are equal to case rates of 4·5 and 5·3 per 1000 of the population. There is no doubt that the increase in the number of cases reported is largely due to the improved means of diagnosis afforded by the bacteriological examinations provided by the County Council.

The mortality has decreased from 32·6 per cent in the ten years ending 1903 to 15·1 in the last five years. The decrease is

principally, if not entirely, due to the use of diphtheria antitoxin serum, which has been provided by the Council free of charge for necessitous patients and prophylactic purposes since the Killamarsh outbreak in July, 1903.

Sixty-one cases, or 61 per cent of the whole, occurred in the Eckington sub-district, where the case mortality was 19.1 per cent as compared with 5.1 in the remainder of the district.

The largest number of cases in one parish was 38 in Staveley, where the case mortality was 18.4 per cent; the second largest, 15 in Eckington, where the case mortality was 33.3.

Enteric Fever. Houses infected 33; cases 35 : deaths 7. The number of cases was well below the decennial average, 50, and the mortality below the average 8. The case mortality was 20.6 per cent as compared with the decennial average 16.0. The type of the disease was the worst for many years.

On reference to Table VIII. the mortality from this cause may be compared with the decennial averages of the district and England and Wales.

The disease has lost ground in the district for many years. In the five years ending 1898, the number of cases was 337, equal to a case rate of 5.43 of the population; in the five years ending 1903, 271 or 3.90; and in the five years ending 1908, 203 or 2.64 per 1000.

The number of cases per infected house has fallen slightly since the opening of the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee's hospitals at the end of 1904.

Seventeen patients were removed to hospital, including one from Ashover to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, where he died. The worst cases were removed to hospital so far as possible. Nine, or slightly more than one fourth of the cases, occurred in Hasland.

Erysipelas. Houses infected 81; cases 81; deaths 2. The number of cases was above the average 72, and case mortality slightly below. No spreading occurred, for the fourth time in 11 years.

Puerperal Fever. Houses infected 6 ; cases 6 ; deaths 2 ; The number of cases and the case mortality were slightly below the average.

Searching enquiry was made into every case but no cause was discovered in any one.

Measles was less prevalent than in recent years, and the deaths from it were 8 as compared with the decennial average 27. Four of these occurred in Tupton, 2 in Eckington, and the others in Brimington and Staveley.

This disease is not compulsorily notifiable. It is usually spread through the schools. The patients are in an infectious condition for several days before the appearance of the characteristic rash, and the disease is consequently often communicated before it is recognised. Therefore the only measure short of closure of the school or department affected that is likely to be effective is the exclusion of all children from infected houses, unless they are known to have already had the disease.

Whooping Cough also was less prevalent than usual, and the 11 deaths ascribed to it were less than half the decennial average 23.

Most cases escape my notice, as the disease is not compulsorily notifiable, but I hear of many through the Education authorities. The remarks as to spreading taking place before recognition made about measles apply in a lesser degree to this complaint.

Diarrhoea. The deaths ascribed to this disease were 67 as compared with the average 52. The number is likely to be above the average for some years to come, as all deaths from enteritis under 1 year of age are now included under this heading. (See notes on Table IV.) This alteration will also make the seasonal increase in the summer months less marked as a number returned from enteritis occur throughout the year, mostly due to insanitary feeding bottles or injudicious dieting. The seeming discrepancy between the numbers of deaths of infants in Tables IV. and V. arises from one in the former being included among the "uncertified."

The mortality rate was at the rate of .84 per 1000 as compared with the average .75 in the district and .72 in England and Wales during the preceding ten years. It is equal to more than 58 per cent of the epidemic diseases death rate.

The chief causes of the prevalence of infantile diarrhoea in this district are the privy midden system and the improper feeding of infants, which should be met by the extension of the water carriage system and the instruction of mothers by women inspectors, as recommended under the heading infant mortality. There is no sufficient reason why these remedies should not be applied, for there is a plentiful water supply and the cost of providing women inspectors would be small.

Preventive Measures. All houses at which cases of infectious disease were reported were visited and inspected. Inquiry was made as to the origin of the illness and instructions given to prevent spreading. Handbills giving similar instructions in simple language were left at each house. Disinfectants were supplied in necessitous cases, and the infected rooms and bedding disinfected on the removal or convalescence of the patients. Diphtheria antitoxin serum was distributed free of charge for use by qualified medical practitioners for preventive purposes, and for curative purposes where the patient or his friends were unable to pay for it.

Patients who could not be isolated at home were, as far as possible, removed to the isolation hospitals.

School Closure. It was found necessary to close :

1. The Infant Department of Renishaw Council School, Eckington, from January 8th to February 17th on account of the prevalence of whooping cough in connection with it.
2. Wingerworth Church School from May 14th to June 8th, on account of measles.
3. The Infant Department of the Council School, Ashover, from May 21st to June 22nd on account of mumps.
4. The Infant Department of the Council School, Tupton, from May 28th to June 29th, on account of measles.

5. The Infant Department of the Church School, Woodthorpe, Staveley, from June 16th to July 27th on account of whooping cough.
6. The Infant Department of the Hackenthorpe Council School from June 20th to August 10th on account of whooping cough.
7. The Infant Department of Holmewood Council School. Heath, from July 8th to July 31st, on account of measles.
8. Renishaw Council School, Eckington, from October 20th to November 16th on account of measles.
9. The Infant Department of the Council School, Brimington, from November 11th to December 7th on account of measles.

Handbills giving suitable advice, and instructing parents and guardians as to their legal obligations, were distributed by means of the school children, before or on closure.

Bacteriological Examinations. These are provided for at Birmingham University by the County Council and are of great value in clearing up doubtful cases.

Specimens of blood from 1 enteric fever patients and swabbings from the throat of 43 diphtheria patients were sent for examination, and positive results were obtained in 4 enteric and 2 diphtheria cases. A large number of specimens were also sent from Mastin Moor and Penmore Hospitals. The value of these examinations to such institutions is great, as numerous patients admitted for scarlet fever have been found to have diphtheria also, the existence of which was not suspected.

Hospital Accommodation. The five hospitals which serve this and other districts are the property of the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee, which consists of representatives of the Blackwell, Chesterfield, Clowne, and Norton Rural District Councils, and the Bolsover, Clay Cross, and Dronfield Urban District Councils.

Dronfield Hospital provides accommodation for 6 enteric and 17 scarlet fever patients; Langwith with 6 enteric and 18 scarlet fever patients; Mastin Moor with 6 enteric and 17

scarlet fever patients, and Morton for 7 enteric and 17 scarlet fever patients. Each hospital has an administrative block, laundry, disinfecting chambers, and other necessary buildings.

The accommodation for small-pox patients is limited to 30 beds at Spital Hospital, Hasland. A strong wooden stage was erected at the time of the Hasland small-pox outbreak, 1905, when the hospital and Newbold hospital were almost full and might have been completely so at any time, which will allow of the erection of a tent hospital for 14 to 20 patients. The buildings are in good order. The water supply is from the mains of the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.

The charge for hospital accommodation to the constituent authorities is 1/6 per diem for each patient.

The Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee has accommodation for 35 patients at Penmore Hospital, Hasland, and for 22 small-pox patients at the Newbold Hospital. There is an agreement between the Committees under which either can send patients from its district to the hospitals of the other, provided that at least 6 beds are left for patients from the district which the hospital serves. The charge for this is 3/- a day. This agreement can be temporarily suspended if either Committee has reason to think that its accommodation will be needed for its own patients.

Tuberculosis. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 45 deaths as compared with an average in the previous ten years of 49, and other tubercular diseases 44, which is about the average. They are equal to a tubercular diseases deathrate of 1 12 per 1000, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total mortality. These diseases are largely preventible.

The Local Government Board last year rendered compulsory the notification of phthisis pulmonalis in poor-law patients. It has always advised the payment of reasonable fees for the voluntary notification of similar cases by medical practitioners and has sanctioned compulsory notification in various districts. There is no doubt that compulsory notification, followed by inspection of the premises and instruction of the patients, would do much to lessen its prevalence, and it should be adopted without delay. The cost would be trifling, —probably about one-tenth of the sum paid at present for the

TABLE XII—Showing the number of Houses in the Chesterfield Rural District supplied by Public Service and Private Reservoirs at the end of June, 1908.

PARISHES.	Number of Supplies	Percentage of Inhabited Houses Supplied.	Reservoir.	The Supplying Authority.
Ashover ..	123	22	Basshouse	The Council.
Barlow ..	105	51	Barbrook & Ramsley	Do.
Beighton ..	852	94	Do.	Do.
Brackenfield ..	2	3	Butterley	Alfreton Urban District Council.
Brimington ..	1093	97	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
Calow ..	13	5	Barbrook & Ramsley	The Council.
Coal Aston ..	139	92	Do.	Do.
Dronfield Woodhouse ..	188	97	Do.	Do.
Eckington ..	2363	88	Do.	Do.
Hasland ..	1871	98	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
Heath ..	(a)	—	Press	The Council.
Holmesfield ..	64	58	Barbrook & Ramsley	Do.
Killamarsh ..	875	98	Do.	Do.
Morton ..	177	91	Press	Do.
North Wingfield ..	964	—	Do.	Do.
Pilsley ..	515	94	Do.	Do.
Shirland and Higham ..	772	99	Do.	Do.
Staveley ..	2141	95	Barbrook & Ramsley	Do.
Stretton ..	58	46	Press	Do.
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton ..	(l) 267	87	Do.	Do. and Great Central Railway Co.
Tapton ..	58	72	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
Temple Normanton ..	(c) 10	72	Press and Springs	The Council and Colliery Co.
Tupton ..	432	—	Press	The Council.
Unstone ..	424	91	Barbrook & Ramsley	Do.
Wessington ..	29	22	Press	Do.
Wingerworth ..	(d) 49	94	Linacre and Estate	Chesterfield Gas & Water Board, and Estate.
Woodthorpe ..	(a) —	—	Press	The Council.
Whole District ..	13,675	88		

(a) The Heath supplies are included among those of North Wingfield, and those of Woodthorpe among those of Tupton.
 (b) 19 from Council's Mains. (c) 54 from Council's Mains. (d) 2 from Council's Mains.

notification of infectious diseases which together cause a mortality of 0.50 per 1000, as compared with one of 0.56 caused by consumption of the lungs alone. It does not appear sound business policy to spend many thousands of pounds in isolating one class of infectious diseases and to leave alone a more fatal and disastrous class for the sake of a few pounds. The word disastrous is particularly applicable, for the majority of the persons who die from it are in the working period of life, 25 to 65 years, and frequently leave families in poverty.

Water Supply. The northern district is supplied from Barbrook and Ramsley reservoirs, the Little Barbrook and Crowhole reservoirs being disused. The water of the gathering ground at the Barbrook below the dam is not used but flows down to Baslow, and that from the Ramsley gathering ground does not enter the reservoir but flows through the Crowhole brook to the Crowhole reservoir, which overflows to the Barlow brook. Barbrook reservoir has a capacity of about 100,000,000 gallons and a catchment area of 1038 acres: Ramsley has a capacity of 18,000,000 gallons and contains filtered water from Barbrook, and Crowhole reservoir of 25,000,000 gallons. Some water is supplied from the last to a railway company, but none for domestic purposes.

The Barbrook water is of a peaty character, but is passed through filters which remove all solid peaty matter in suspension and neutralise the peaty acids by the limestone contained in them.

The Basshouse tank which supplies the village of Ashover is fed by a never-failing spring from the millstone grit. The Press reservoirs in Ashover, three in number, have a total capacity of about 25,000,000 and a catchment area of about 500. This moorland water is not of a peaty character.

The Linacre reservoirs in the parish of Brampton, the property of the Chesterfield Gas & Water Board supply several important parishes in the district (see Table XII). They have a storage capacity of 158,657,000 gallons, and a third reservoir of 64,000,000 gallons capacity is in course of construction. The catchment area is 1386 acres in extent, and the supply from it is supplemented by those from artesian wells and the Whispering Well at Holymoorside.

The colliery village, Bond's Main, in the parish of Temple Normanton, is supplied with a hard water from springs in the pitshaft, and Arkwright Town, in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, from springs in the neighbouring railway tunnel. Some houses in Wingerworth are supplied from the reservoir on the Wingerworth Hall estate, and two in Brackenfield from the Alfreton Urban District Council's Butterley reservoir.

The supply for the southern district should be augmented without delay. The only increase of storage capacity in recent years was made in 1898 when the dam of Press reservoir No. 2 was repaired and the reservoir made to hold water. There were then 2067 houses supplied from the Press reservoirs, which number had increased to 3022 by the middle of 1908, or by 46 per cent. At 5 persons a house and 10 gallons a head, this represents an additional consumption of 17,428,750 gallons yearly. This is a most serious state of things and presages a water famine in the next dry summer. It could be met by the utilisation of some of the supplies acquired by the Council and not yet made available.

Sewage Disposal. No report has been furnished by the resident engineer under whose superintendence are the 70 sewage outfalls of the district.

All the works constructed in recent years are on the bacterial purification principle except those at Morton, where a chemical precipitation process followed by bacterial purification is in use.

The bacterial purification process gives very satisfactory results when sufficient attention is given to details and the completed works are properly attended to. It consists of screening the sewage to remove bulky floating and suspended matters, before or after which it is passed through detritus chambers in which its rate of flow is lessened, allowing it to deposit silt and heavy suspended substances. It then enters septic tanks sufficient large to hold about 24 hours dry-weather flow, where any remaining insoluble matter in suspension is deposited and solid organic matters are liquefied. After leaving these it is distributed on filter-beds of clinker or other hard material, usually by means of revolving arms worked by the flow of sewage, and passing through them emerges in a fit condition to enter a stream. Treatment on

land is sometimes added but is not necessary when a sufficient area of artificial filter is provided. Storm water is treated on special filters which should come into action when the flow exceeds three times the dry-weather flow.

Scavenging. This is done in Staveley by servants of the Council acting under the direction of Mr Hutchinson, Sanitary Inspector, and in Hasland by servants of the Parish Council. It is contracted for in Ashover, Barlow, Beighton, Brimington, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, Eckington, Heath, Holmesfield, Killamarsh, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham, and Tupton, and is done by occupiers or owners in Brackenfield, Calow, Morton, Stretton, Sutton-cum Duckmanton, Tapton, Temple Normanton, Unstone, Wessington, Wingerworth, and Woodthorpe. The scavenging in the colliery villages, Arkwright Town, in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, and Bond's Main, in Temple Normanton, is done by the servants of the colliery owners.

Dairies and Cowsheds. Byelaws came into force on March 1st, 1906, but little has been done under them. Registers have been compiled. Most of those on the register were visited and found satisfactory. It was resolved towards the end of the year to have a systematic inspection of them all, and cards were prepared with spaces under different headings which are to be submitted, filled up with all particulars, to the Sanitary Committee.

Slaughterhouses. All were visited and usually found clean.

Factories and Workshops. These form the subject of a special Report which is appended.

Food and Drugs. Eckington and Staveley Markets were visited regularly and the food exposed for sale inspected.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts is in the hands of the County Council.

Common Lodging House. There is only one on the register. It is at Eckington and is very well kept.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, is an adoptive Act. It contains many sections which should be adopted and would prove of great advantage to the district. It consists of ten parts, the subjects of which are as follows :—

- I. Preliminary.
- II. Streets and Buildings.
- III. Sanitary provisions, including sections dealing with nuisances, conversion of privy-middens, urinals, testing of drains, cesspools, provision of sinks and drains, etc.
- IV. Infectious diseases, milk supply from infected premises, infected schools, removal of persons from infected premises in public vehicles, and disinfection of infected premises.
- V. Registration of common lodging-house keepers, and provision of sanitary conveniences for common lodging-houses.
- VI. to XII. Recreation grounds, police and fire brigades, sky-signs, and miscellaneous matters.

Very important summary powers to do work when an owner is recalcitrant and to recover the costs, are conferred under various sections.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHESTERFIELD.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH, FOR 1908.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.—INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY
INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

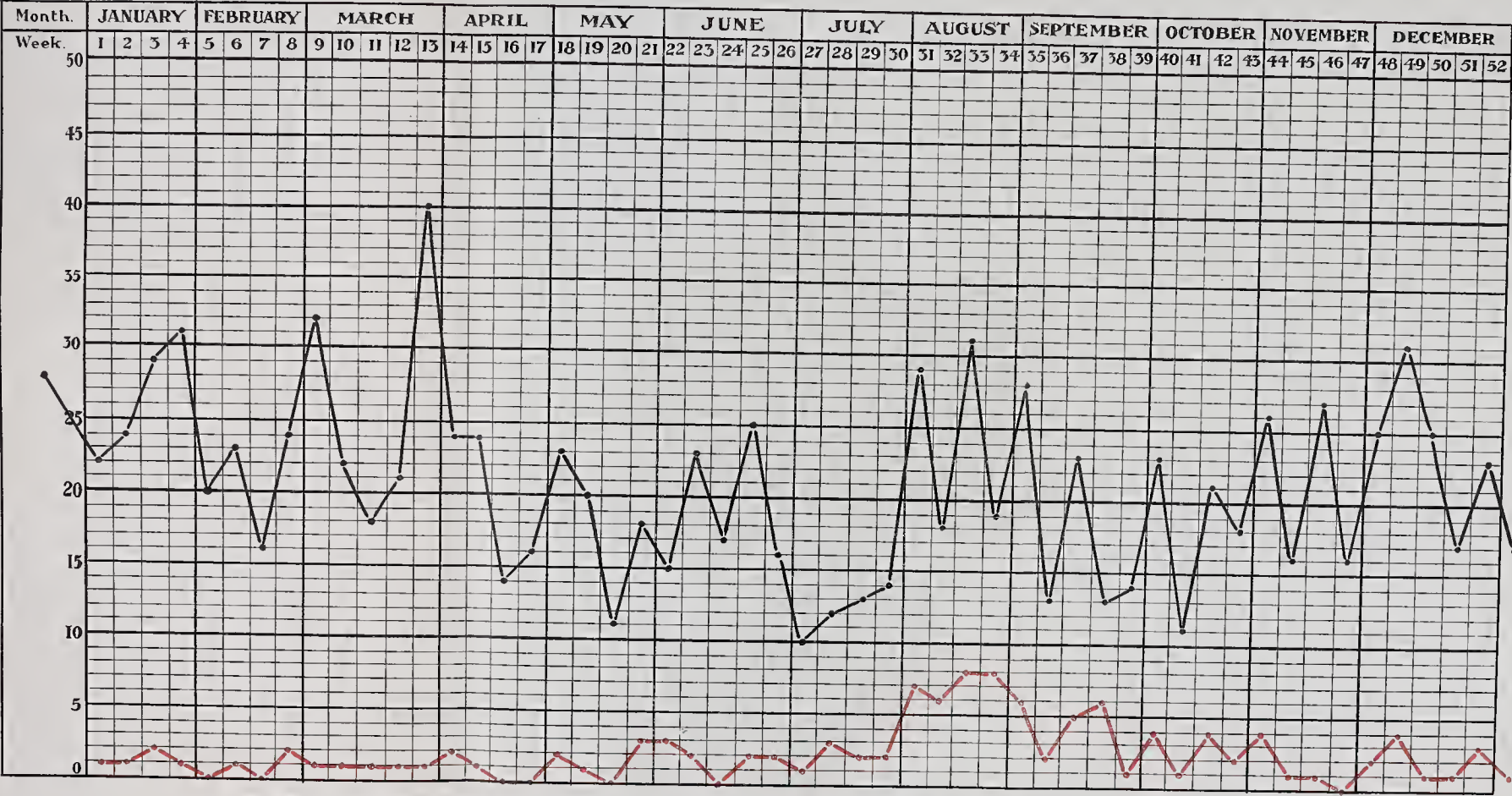
PREMISES.	No. of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	77	1	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	177	3	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report) ...	} 0	0	0
Total	156	4	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	0	0
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation. { insufficient	2	2	0	0
{ unsuitable or defective	5	4	0	0
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts.</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences re- lating to outwork which are in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report)...	...	...	...	...
Total... ..	12	11	0	0

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CHART SHOWING THE GROSS MORTALITY DURING EACH MONTH OF 1908.



NOTE.—The black line indicates the Deaths from all causes; the red line the Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases only.

FACTORIES, ETC. (CONTINUED).

3.—HOMEWORK.

List of Outworkers (S. 107)

Lists received :—

Wearing apparel—Making, &c.

Total

Addresses of outworkers received from other

Councils :—Nets, other than wire nets

File making

Total

Addresses of outworkers forwarded to other

Councils... ..

Inspections of outworkers' premises :—

Wearing apparel—Making, &c.

Nets, other than wire nets

File making

Total

Homework in Unwholesome or Infected Premises :—

Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome
premises (S. 108)

Cases of Infectious disease notified in home-
workers premises

Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises
(S. 110)

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1908.

Sub-District No. 1

Sub-District No. 2

Sub-District No. 3

Total number of workshops on Register

5 —OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	NUMBER
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	0
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	0
Action taken in matters re- ferred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts. but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) { Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
{ Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	0
Other ... ..	.....
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	.....
In use at the end of the year ... ..	.....

Appended are :

The Factories and Workshops Report ;

Mr. Robinson's Report for the No. 1 or Southern District ;

Mr. Hutchinson's Report for the No. 2 or Staveley District ;

Mr. Attenborough's Report for the No. 3 or Eckington District ;

The annual report on Canal Boats. ;

A Meteorological Table.

INTERLEAVED IS—

A Mortality Chart.

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,
Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor,
Southern District.

To the Chairman and Members.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

Insanitary Privies and Ashpits	...	...	...	126
Overflowing Ashpits...	...	...	...	269
Drains, Connections, &c.	...	...	...	92
Dilapidated Dwellings	...	...	...	6
Houses unfit for Habitation...	...	...	...	4
Yard Pavings...	...	...	...	26
Filthy Houses	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding	...	...	...	7
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	16
Water Supplies	...	...	...	6
Private Streets out of Repair	...	...	...	4
Total				564

Disinfection.

One hundred and twenty-one houses have been disinfected by me after fevers, &c.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 38 licensed slaughter houses. All have been inspected periodically ; all of them are kept very clean. No meat unfit for human food was found in any of them.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

Sixty-five cowsheds have been inspected ; as a rule they are fairly well kept. Twenty-six dairies have been inspected, all were clean. There are no milkshops.

Factories and Workshops.

There are seventy on the register. All have been inspected at intervals and improvements made where necessary.

Outworkers.

There are eleven outworkers on the list, all have been visited.

New Dwellings.

There have been fifty-five new houses erected during the year. Plans for ninety-one dwellings and seventeen other buildings have been approved during the year.

Scavenging.

				Contract Prices.		
Ashover	...	...	540 houses	...	1/11	per house per year.
Hasland	...	...	Work done by Parish Council.			
Heath Village	...	...	93 houses	...	5/6	per house per year.
Holmwood	...	296	„	6/-	„	„
North Wingfield	...	365	„	4/9	„	„
Hepthorne Lane	...	203	„	4/-	„	„
Waterloo...	...	179	„	4/-	„	„
Pilsley, Upper	...	440	„	4/10	„	„
Pilsley, Lower	...	124	„	4/6	„	„
Shirland & Higham	...	452	„	4/1	„	„
Stonebroom	...	356	„	4/-	„	„
Tupton	...	401	„	3/10	„	„

In the remaining Parishes the ash pits are cleansed by the owners or occupiers.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

March 4th, 1909.

S. E. ROBINSON.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE STAVELEY DISTRICT.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Chesterfield Rural District
Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in submitting my Report of the work done in the Staveley District during the year, 1908.

The District comprises the parishes of Barlow, Brimington, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, Holmesfield, Staveley, Tapton and Unstone, embracing an area of 22,627 acres, and having an estimated population of 23,397.

Disinfection — The following Table will show the number of houses disinfected after infectious disease in the several Parishes :

PARISH.	Scarlatina.	Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Total.
Brimington	42	2	—	44
Coal Aston	—	1	3	4
Dronfield Woodhouse	—	—	1	1
Staveley	40	2	20	62
Unstone	—	1	2	3
Total	82	6	26	114

Cowsheds and Dairies.—A large number of cowsheds have been visited and were usually found to be kept in a cleanly state.

Return of Notices Served.

The following Table will show the number of Notices served in each Parish, and the work done :

PARISH.	Privies and Ashpits.	Defective Diseases.	Overcrowding.	Yard Paving.	Rain Gutters & Down Spouts.	Urinals.	Filthy Houses.	Dilapidated Houses.	New W.C. put in.	Water in Cellars.	Animals not kept properly.	Offensive Accumulations.	Other Nuisances.	Total.
Barlow ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
Brimington ..	10	8	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	31
Coal Aston ..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dronfield Woodhouse ..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Holmesfield ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Staveley ..	9	13	3	4	5	3	..	5	2	4	..	..	..	48
Tapton ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unstone ..	5	2	1	2	4	..	2	4	..	..	2	8	..	30
Total ..	31	31	7	9	12	5	4	10	5	6	3	8	4	133

Factories and Workshops. There are 57 of these on the register. They have been visited at various times, and usually found clean. Sanitary improvements have been carried out at several.

House Scavenging. The following will show in which parishes the removal of House Refuse is done by the Council; also the price being paid for the work at end of year :

Parishes.			
Barlow	...	3/3 each house per year ..	186 houses
Brimington, South...	4/1	„ „	567 „
Brimington, North...	4/4	„ „	618 „
Coal Aston ..	3/6	„ „	156 „
Dronfield Woodhouse	2/6	„ „	198 „
Holmesfield	1/6	„ „	123 „
Staveley	...	Direct Labour.	

The work is done by the occupiers or owners in the parishes of Tapton and Unstone.

The work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Slaughter Houses. There are 13 Slaughter Houses in the district as follows : Barlow 1, Brimington 3, Staveley 8, and Unstone 1; these have been visited regularly and usually found clean.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Staveley,

March 16th, 1909.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHESTERFIELD.

No. 3 ECKINGTON DISTRICT.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Chesterfield Rural
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in submitting my Seventh Annual Report of the work done in the above district during the year 1908, as your Inspector of Nuisances, Lodging Houses, and Canal Boats.

The district comprises the parishes of Beighton, Eckington, Killamarsh, having a total area of 11,924 acres, and an estimated population of 21,725.

Removal of House Refuse, &c. The work in connection with the above is done by seven contractors, the contract in each case being for 3 years. The work in most of the districts has been done well and given general satisfaction. Few bona-fide complaints of neglect have been received, except from one district. It was decided to terminate the contract, and re-advertise for tenders.

The following Table shows the names of contractors.

Parish and Ward (or District).	Name of Contractor.	No. of Houses, &c.	Amount per House per Annum.	Contract Terminates	Tips provided by	Name of Owner of Tip.	
Killamarsh, Eckington.	Beighton	D. Vernon ..	1015	3/0	June, 1909	Council.	Mr. J. Jubb.
	Eckington Ward	R. Staniforth..	1140	3/8	May, 1909	Do.	Council and Sir G. Sitwell.
	Mosbro' ..	Wm Turner ..	830	2/9	May, 1909	Do.	Mr. J. Lee.
	Ridgeway ..	W. Seaton ..	517	3/6	May, 1909	Contractor	....
	Renishaw ..	* S. A. Orwin..	304	5/0	*Dec. 1910		....
	Upper District	J. Hutchinson	530	5/6	April 1909	Do.	....
	Lower District	C. Gascoigne..	434	6/0	Oct. 1909	Do.	....

*This Contractor was given 14 days notice to terminate the Agreement.

It was decided to divide the Renishaw ward into two Districts ; the Renishaw District consists of Renishaw and Enmett Carr, and the Spinkhill District which is made up of Spinkhill hamlet. There are 254 houses in the former and 50 in the latter District. A new Contractor, Mr. W. Rose, commenced on November 21st, 1908, at the rate of 5/0 per house.

Infectious Diseases. All cases of infectious disease are investigated, and printed instructions relating to the management of infectious diseases are left at the house.

On recovery of patients or removal to Isolation Hospital, the infected rooms are fumigated.

The Medical Officer of Health has reported on the cases in each parish.

Return of Notices Served.

Defective Drains, Traps, &c., including choked Drains	49
Defective, dilapidated, or insufficient Privies and Ashpits	35
Conversion of Privies to Water Closets ...	8
Dilapidated Dwellings	3
Overcrowding	6
Yard Paving insufficient or dilapidated ...	14
Defective Water Fittings	} 12
Defective Water Closet Fittings	
Insufficient Water supply	
Filthy Houses	8
Polluted Wells	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances including offensive accumulations	15
Total	151

Slaughterhouses. There are 34 slaughterhouses in use and occupation, the license of one having lapsed through non-continuity of use. These have been visited regularly, and as a rule were found clean and well kept, limewashing having been done in most cases without notice.

Cowsheds, Diaries, and Milkshops. There are 164 cowsheds and diaries in the district, but as some of the dairymen occupy two farms and some occupiers of cowsheds are exempt from registration, this will not be the exact number which will appear on the Register when it is completed, which I hope will be in a short time.

There is one purveyor of milk in the district ; a large quantity of milk is obtained from premises outside the Chesterfield Rural District.

Several inspections have been made and the premises usually found clean, but in a few cases notices have been served and immediately complied with.

Structural alterations have been made and the buildings improved.

Common Lodging House. The only one in the district, situate at 102, High Street, Eckington, contains 8 bed and 2 day rooms, and is registered for 26 adults and one child. The present occupier has greatly improved the conditions by having a number of single beds with spring mattresses in use.

It has been inspected regularly and has always been found in a cleanly state.

No infringement of the Bye-laws has been found, nor has any case of infectious disease been reported.

Eckington Market. This market, which is held on Friday afternoon and evening, has been inspected regularly, and the meat and other foods exposed for sale have been examined and found fit for human food.

Factories and Workshops. There are 127 on the Register at present, the majority of which are "Mens" workshops. 115 Inspections have been made.

Outworkers :—There is one outworker on the Register at the present time ; 6 inspections of the premises have been made.

The following shows the number and nature of the Factories and Workshops on the Register.

1908.	PARISH.			Total.
	Eckington.	Beighton.	Killamarsh	
Aerated Waters	2	...	...	2
Bakehouses	4	...	...	4
Bedding Manufacture	1	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	8	2	...	10
Boot Repairing	9	3	2	14
Brick Making	1	...	1	2
Cycle Making	2	1	1	4
Dressmaking and Millinery... ..	21	6	5	32
Edge Tool Making	15	1	...	16
Engineering, &c.	2	1	1	4
Flour Milling	2	...	1	3
Gas Works	1	...	1	2
Iron Works	2	...	1	3
Joinery	7	4	2	13
Papermaking ... ..	...	1	...	1
Printing	1	...	...	1
Quarrying	1	1	...	2
Saddlery	2	1	1	4
Sausage Making	3	...	1	4
Saw Milling	1	...	...	1
Tailoring	2	1	1	4
Total	87	22	18	127

Petroleum Acts. Licenses are granted for the storage of various petroleums &c., as follows :

Licence to Store.	PARISH.			Total.
	Beighton	Eck'ton	Kill'msh	
Carbide of Calcium	13	...	1	14
Petrol Motor Spirit ... ..	...	3	...	3
Other Petroleums	1	..	...	1
Total	14	3	1	18

These Licenses are renewable annually.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY ATTENBOROUGH.

Inspector of Nuisances, Lodging Houses,
and Canal Boats.

Sanitary Department

(Parish Council Offices),

34, Church Street, Eckington.

ANNUAL REPORT ON CANAL BOATS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chesterfield Rural
District Council.

January 16th, 1909.

Gentlemen,

The salaries for the Inspectors for Sub-districts numbers
2 and 3 as Inspectors of Canal Boats are £2 10s. per annum.

The mode of inspection is to inspect boats whenever seen,
which is seldom, as the Chesterfield and Stockwith Canal is
little used. Few boats get nearer to Chesterfield than
Renishaw, and none nearer than Staveley.

Many visits were made to the Canal in both sub-districts
but on no occasion were any boats met with.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

HERBERT PECK,

Medical Officer of Health.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Inspector of Canal Boats
for Sub-District No. 2.

HARRY ATTENBOROUGH,

Inspector of Canal Boats for
Sub-District No. 3.

TABLE XIII.—METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1908.

Rain Gauges, 5 inches in diameter, 1 foot above ground, 279 feet above sea level at the Gas Works and 1,080 feet at Barbrook Reservoir. Temperature taken in the shade and 4 feet from the ground.

MONTHS.	Temperature of Air during the Month.			Mean Tempera- ture of air.	Rainfall.				
	Highest	Lowest.	Mean of		Number of days on which rain fell		Amount collected in inches.		
			All highest						All lowest.
January	57	14	41.8	29.1	11	35.5	11	0.97	1.50
February	52	25	46.8	35.7	15	41.2	18	2.07	1.63
March...	56	25	44.0	32.2	19	38.1	17	2.83	2.84
April ...	60	24	48.8	34.6	19	41.7	18	2.22	2.30
May .	76	33	64.4	45.7	12	54.4	19	1.84	4.02
June ...	80	34	67.2	46.3	6	56.8	9	1.63	1.74
July ...	84	39	70.5	50.8	13	60.7	10	2.14	2.87
August .	81	37	67.0	48.7	13	57.9	14	3.00	2.74
September	73	32	62.3	45.9	13	54.1	19	1.44	2.83
October	78	31	60.7	44.2	12	52.5	18	1.02	1.52
November	59	18	51.2	37.1	11	44.2	15	1.39	1.95
December	52	7	40.2	32.1	15	36.1	22	2.05	1.93
Entire Year ...	84 (a)	7 (b)	55.3	40.2	159	47.8	190	22.60 (c)	27.87 (d)

(a) July 3rd. (b) December 30th and 31st. (c) Greatest amount on one day, 0.97 inch on August 31st.

(d) Greatest amount on one day, 0.82 inch on December 15th.

Supplied by the courtesy of the Gas and Water Board and Mr. Gilbert Frith.